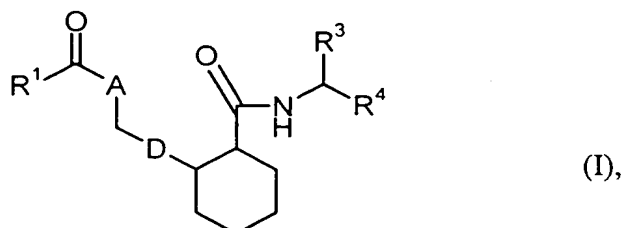


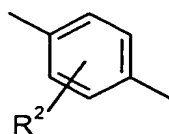
Patent Claims

1. Compounds of the formula (I)

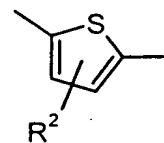


in which

D represents a radical



or



in which

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl,

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula N-R<sup>5</sup> or CH-R<sup>6</sup>,

in which

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, where alkyl and cycloalkyl for their part may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S or 5- or 6-membered

heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl for their part may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl or mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino,

R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where aryl and heteroaryl for their part may be substituted independently of one another by halogen, or represents a radical of the formula -NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or -OR<sup>9</sup>,

in which

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S or by 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl or oxo, or represent 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

5

or

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, oxo or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl,

10

15

and

R<sup>9</sup> represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S or by 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl or oxo, or represents 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

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25

30

5  $R^3$  represents  $(C_1-C_8)$ -alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by a sulphur or oxygen atom or an  $S(O)$  or  $SO_2$  group, represents phenyl, benzyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl, benzyl and heteroaryl may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy,

and

10

$R^4$  represents a radical of the formula  $-C(O)-NR^{10}R^{11}$ ,

in which

15

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,

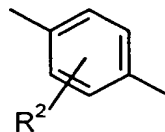
and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

20

2. Compounds according to Claim 1,

in which

D represents a radical



25

in which

$R^2$  represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, carboxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy or  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $N-R^5$  or  $CH-R^6$ ,

in which

5

$R^5$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl, where alkyl and cycloalkyl for their part may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl or mono- or di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylamino, represents  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl, 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S or 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl for their part may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl or mono- or di- $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkylamino,

10

15

20

$R^6$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl or carboxyl,

$R^1$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, represents  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl, 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where aryl and heteroaryl for their part may be substituted independently of one another by halogen, or represents a radical of the formula  $-NR^7R^8$  or  $-OR^9$ ,

25

30

in which

5  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S or by 5- to 10-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl or oxo, or represent 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

or

20  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, oxo or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl,

25

and

30  $R^9$  represents (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to three times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

5 (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-  
membered heterocyclyl having up to three heteroatoms from  
the group consisting of N, O and S or by 5- to 10-membered  
heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group  
10 consisting of N, O and S, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which  
may be substituted up to three times independently of one  
another by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl or oxo, or represents 5- or  
6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from  
the group consisting of N, O and/or S, where N is substituted  
by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

15 R<sup>3</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by a sulphur  
atom or an S(O) or SO<sub>2</sub> group, represents phenyl, benzyl or 5- or 6-  
membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group  
consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl, benzyl and heteroaryl may be  
substituted up to three times independently of one another by halogen,  
trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-  
alkoxy,

20 and

R<sup>4</sup> represents a radical of the formula -C(O)-NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>,

in which

25

R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> independently of one another represent hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

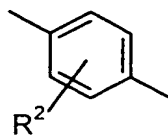
and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

30

3. Compounds according to Claim 1,

in which

D represents a radical



in which

5

$R^2$  represents hydrogen, chlorine or fluorine,

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $N-R^5$ ,

10

in which

15

$R^5$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl, which for its part may be substituted up to two times by hydroxyl, represents  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl, phenyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl and heteroaryl for their part may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by halogen, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy or di- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkylamino,

20

$R^1$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, represents  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl, phenyl, 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl and heteroaryl for their part independently may be substituted independently of one another by halogen, or represents a radical of the formula  $-NR^7R^8$  or  $-OR^9$ ,

25

in which



$R^7$  and  $R^8$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, phenyl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N and O or by 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up to two times by hydroxyl, or represent 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

or

$R^7$  and  $R^8$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, oxo or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl,

and

$R^9$  represents phenyl, adamantyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy, mono- or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the

group consisting of N and O or by 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represents (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up to two times by hydroxyl, or represents 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

R<sup>3</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by a sulphur atom or an S(O) or SO<sub>2</sub> group, represents phenyl, benzyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl, benzyl and heteroaryl may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy or hydroxyl,

and

R<sup>4</sup> represents a radical of the formula -C(O)-NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>,

in which

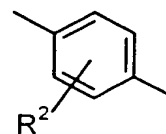
R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> independently of one another represent hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

4. Compounds according to Claim 1,

in which

D represents a radical of the formula



in which

5  $R^2$  represents hydrogen,

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $N-R^5$ ,

in which

10

$R^5$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl, which for its part may be substituted up to two times by hydroxyl, represents  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl, phenyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl and heteroaryl for their part may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by fluorine, chlorine, cyano, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkoxy or di- $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkylamino,

15

20  $R^1$  represents  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or a radical of the formula  $-NR^7R^8$ ,

in which

25

$R^7$  and  $R^8$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, phenyl, adamantyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by one or two oxygen atoms and which may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by hydroxyl, phenyl, trifluoromethyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ -cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkoxy, mono- or di- $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having

up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N and O or by 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, represent (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which may be substituted up two times by hydroxyl, or represents 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where N is substituted by hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

or

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, oxo or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which for its part may be substituted by hydroxyl,

R<sup>3</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, whose chain may be interrupted by a sulphur atom or an S(O) or SO<sub>2</sub> group, represents phenyl, benzyl or 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to two heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl, benzyl and heteroaryl may be substituted up to two times independently of one another by halogen, trifluoromethyl, cyano, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkoxy or hydroxyl,

and

R<sup>4</sup> represents a radical of the formula -C(O)-NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>,

in which

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  independently of one another represent hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,

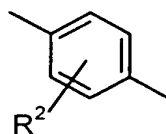
and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

5

5. Compounds according to Claim 1,

in which

D represents a radical



10

in which

$R^2$  represents hydrogen,

15

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $N-R^5$ ,

in which

$R^5$  represents  $(C_3-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl, phenyl, which for its part may be substituted by fluorine, or represents pyridyl,

20

$R^1$  represents methyl or a radical of the formula  $-NR^7R^8$ ,

in which

25

$R^7$  and  $R^8$  independently of one another represent  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, which may be mono- or disubstituted by hydroxyl,

or

5                     $R^7$  and  $R^8$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached  
                         form a 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocycle which may  
                         contain a further heteroatom O or N, where N is substituted by  
                         hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_3)$ -alkyl, which for its part may be  
                         substituted by hydroxyl,

$R^3$  represents phenyl, which is optionally substituted in the para-position  
                         by fluorine, or represents pyridyl,

10                    and

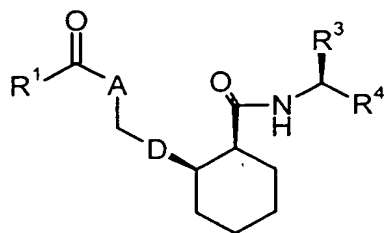
$R^4$  represents a radical of the formula  $-C(O)-NR^{10}R^{11}$ ,

                         in which

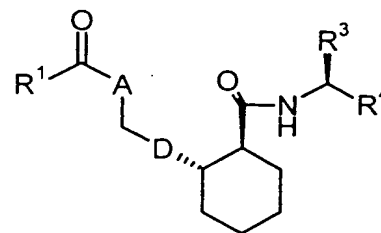
15                     $R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  represent hydrogen,

and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

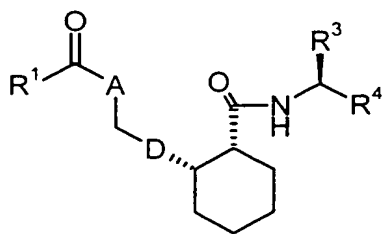
6. Compounds according to Claim 1, characterized by one of the following stereochemical configurations according to formulae (Ia) to (Id):



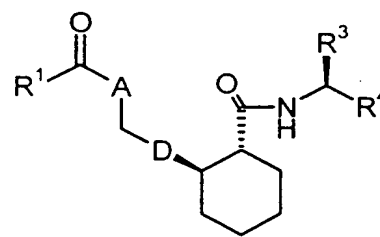
(Ia)



(Ib)



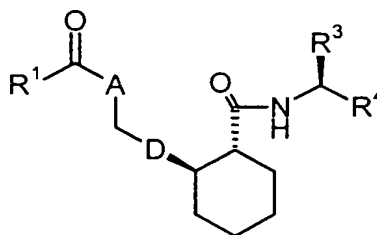
(Ic)



(Id)

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7. Compounds according to Claim 1, characterized by the following stereochemical configuration according to formula (Id):

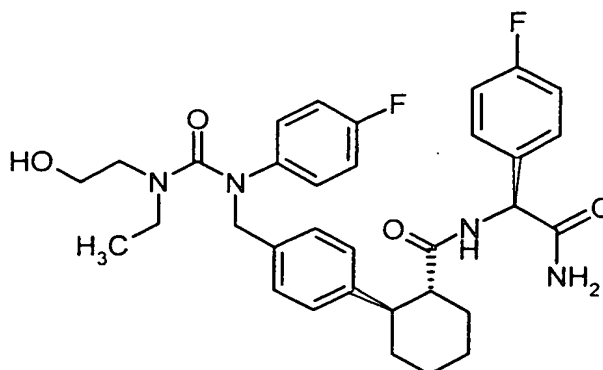


(Id)

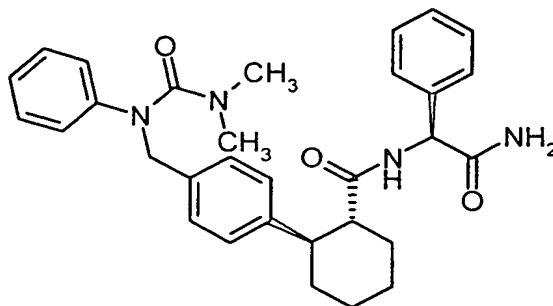
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8. Compounds according to Claim 1 having the following structures:

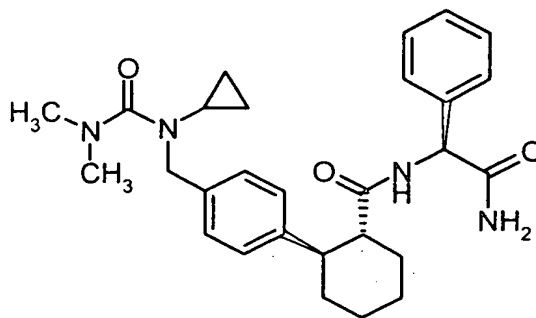
(1*R*,2*R*)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl]-2-(4-[[[ethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]carbonyl}(4-fluorophenyl)amino]methyl}phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide



(1*R*,2*R*)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-2-(4-[[[(dimethylamino)carbonyl](phenyl)amino]methyl}phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide

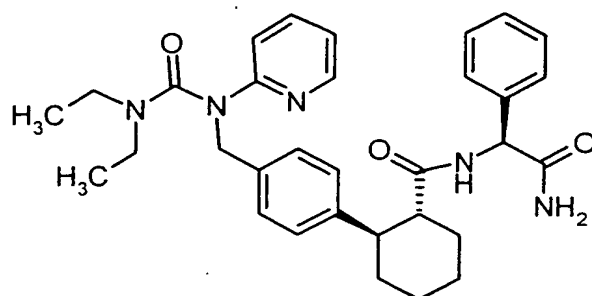


- 10 (1*R*,2*R*)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-2-[4-(cyclopropyl[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]amino)methyl]phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide

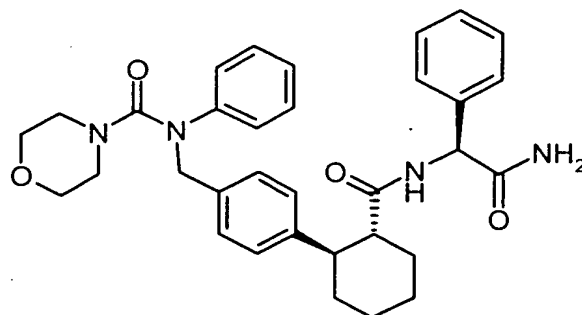


(1*R*,2*R*)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]-2-(4-[[[(diethylamino)carbonyl](2-pyridinyl)amino]methyl}phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide



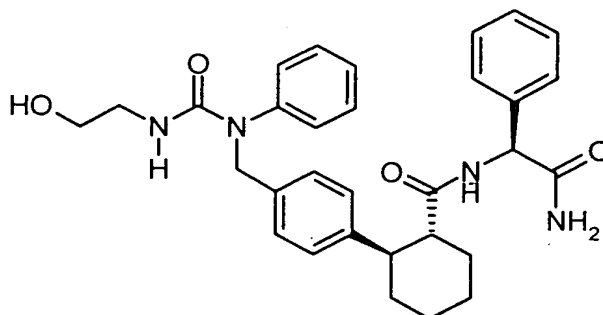


*N*-{4-[(1*R*,2*R*)-2-({[(1*S*)-2-amino-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]amino}carbonyl)-cyclohexyl]benzyl}-*N*-phenyl-4-morpholinecarboxamide



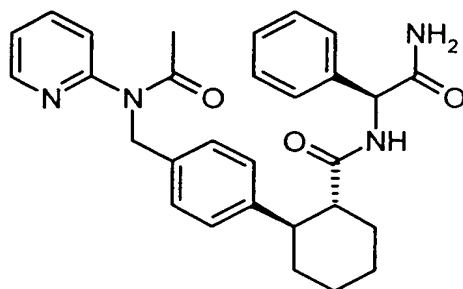
5

(*S*)-*N*-{{(1*R*,2*R*)-2-(4-{{[2-hydroxyethylamino]carbonyl}(phenyl)amino}-methyl}phenyl)cyclohex-1-yl}carbonyl}-phenylglycinamide

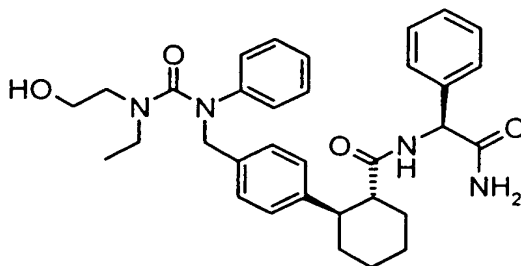


10

(1*R*,2*R*)-2-(4-{{[acetyl(2-pyridinyl)amino]methyl}phenyl}-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-2-oxo-1-phenylethyl]cyclohexancarboxamide

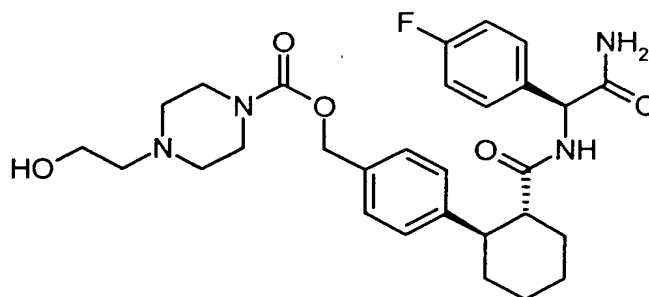


(1*R*,2*R*)-*N*-[(1*S*)-2-amino-1-phenyl-2-oxoethyl]-2-(4-[[[ethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]carbonyl}(phenyl)amino]methyl}phenyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide



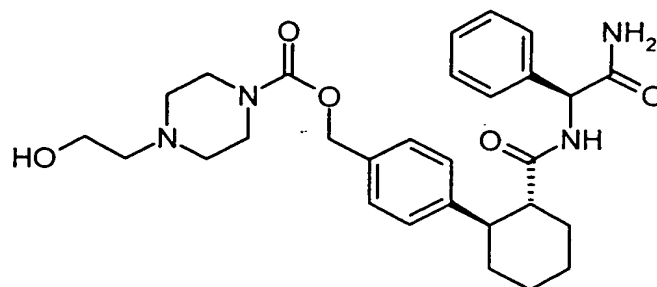
5

4-[(1*R*,2*R*)-2-({[(1*S*)-2-amino-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxoethyl]amino}-carbonyl)cyclohexyl]benzyl 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinecarbamate



10

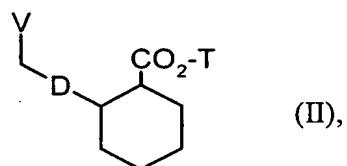
4-[(1*R*,2*R*)-2-({[(1*S*)-2-amino-1-phenyl-2-oxoethyl]amino}carbonyl)-cyclohexyl]benzyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinecarbamate



and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

5 9. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I), characterized in that

[A] compounds of the formula (II)



10 in which

D is as defined in Claim 1,

T represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

15

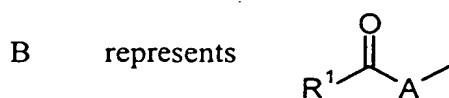
and

V represents a suitable leaving group

20 are initially converted by reaction with compounds of the formula (III)

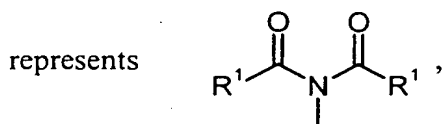
B-H (III),

in which



or

5 optionally, if R<sup>1</sup> represents OR<sup>9</sup>,

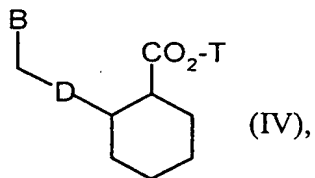


and

10

R<sup>1</sup> and A are as defined in Claim 1,

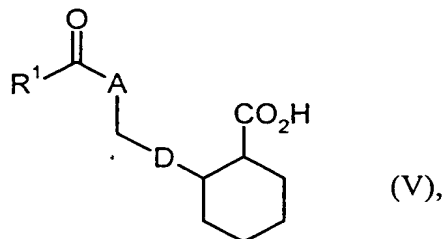
and to the compounds of the formula (IV)



15

in which B and T are as defined above and D is as defined in Claim 1,

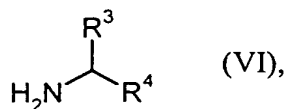
these compounds are in a next step converted with acids or bases into the corresponding carboxylic acids of the formula (V)



5 in which

$R^1$ , A and D are as defined in Claim 1,

10 and these compounds are finally reacted in inert solvents according to known methods with compounds of the formula (VI) or salts thereof



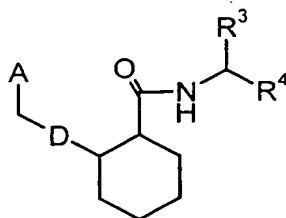
in which

15  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are as defined in Claim 1,

or

[B] if A represents an oxygen atom or  $\text{NR}^5$ ,

compounds of the formula (VII)



(VII),

in which

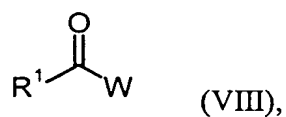
D,  $\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^4$  are as defined in Claim 1,

and

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $\text{N-R}^5$ ,

where  $\text{R}^5$  is as defined in Claim 1,

are reacted either with compounds of the formula (VIII)



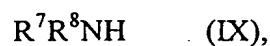
(VIII),

in which

$\text{R}^1$  is as defined in Claim 1 and W represents a suitable leaving group

or

with a phosgene equivalent and then with compounds of the formula (IX)

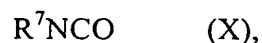


in which

$R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined in Claim 1

5 or

with an isocyanate of the formula (X)



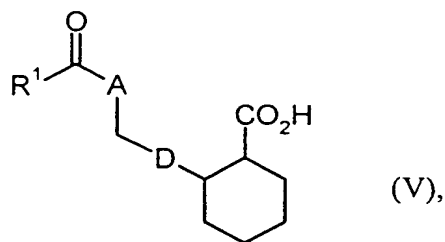
10 in which

$R^7$  is as defined in Claim 1.

10. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I), characterized in that

15

[A] compounds of the formula (V)



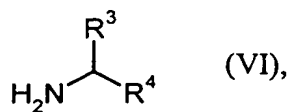
in which

20

$R^1$ , A and D are as defined in Claim 1,

are reacted in inert solvents according to known methods with compounds of the formula (VI) or salts thereof

25



in which

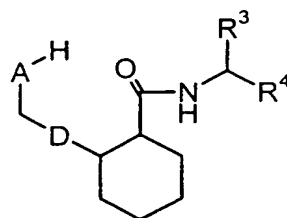
$R^3$  and  $R^4$  are as defined in Claim 1,

5 or

[B] if A represents an oxygen atom or  $NR^5$ ,

compounds of the formula (VII)

10



(VII),

in which

D,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are as defined in Claim 1,

15

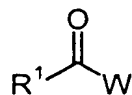
and

A represents an oxygen atom or a group of the formula  $N-R^5$ ,

20

where  $R^5$  is as defined in Claim 1,

are reacted either with compounds of the formula (VIII)



(VIII),

25

in which

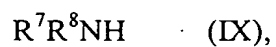
$R^1$  is as defined in Claim 1 and W represents a suitable leaving group



or

with a phosgene equivalent and then with compounds of the formula (IX)

5



in which

$R^7$  and  $R^8$  are as defined in Claim 1,

10

or

with an isocyanate of the formula (X)

15

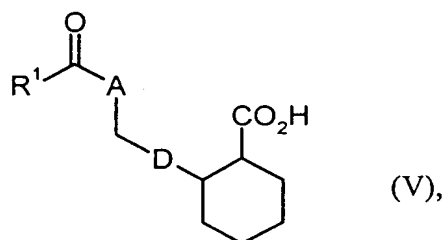


in which

$R^7$  is as defined in Claim 1.

20

11. Compounds of the formula (V)



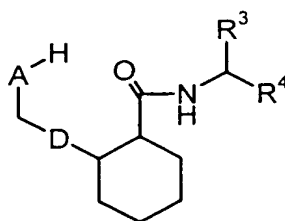
in which

25

$R^1$ , A and D are as defined in Claim 1,

and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

12. Compounds of the formula (VII)



(VII),

in which

R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, A and D are as defined in Claim 1,

and their salts, hydrates, hydrates of the salts and solvates.

13. Compounds as defined in any of the preceding claims for controlling diseases.

14. Medicaments, comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims and at least one further active compound.

15. Medicaments, comprising at least one compound of the formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims and at least one further auxiliary.

16. Use of compounds of the formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims for preparing medicaments for the prevention and/or treatment of peripheral and cardiovascular disorders caused by ischaemia.

17. Use of compounds of the formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims for preparing medicaments for the acute and chronic treatment of ischaemic disorders of the cardiovascular system such as, for example, coronary heart disease, stable and unstable angina pectoris, of peripheral and arterial

occlusive diseases, of thrombotic vascular occlusions, of myocardial infarction and of reperfusion damage.